The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO MONDAY SEPTEMBER 21, 1896. XXXV—NO. 27

THE EAGLE SCREAMING

And All Roads Leading to Canton Today.

THE TOWN ALIVE WITH VISITORS

Bustle, Enthusiasm and Activity Take the Place of Peace and Quiet—Distinguished Guests Arrive for the Day—Crowds Constantly Surround the Major's Home.

CANTON, Sept. 18.—This day has been dedicated to the formal opening of the Republican campaign in Canton. To give it national interest, the national committee has assigned speakers of widespread celebrity to the task which they are now fulfilling. Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, is in the chair as president of the day. Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, Senator Cullom, of Illinois, Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, and Representative McCleary, of Minnesota, are down as speakers for the occasion. Major McKinley rode at the head of the procession, reviewed it from his residence and spoke to several delegations that called. He did not go to the large tent where the oratory took place, nor was he expected. This evening he will review the second procession. Cantonians were busy nearly all night, bringing forth their tri-colored finery, the Major's picture was tacked up everywhere, banks and shops closed, and by common consent the day has been declared a holiday. The most imposing decoration feature of the occasion is the arch built to resemble stone, which stands at the foot of the Market street hill, and near the McKinley home.

THRONGS EN ROUTE TO CANTON.

The streets were thronged this morning with visitors from the country and villages west of the city, and the majority, after transacting their usual business with the local merchants, departed for Canton. Hundreds passed through the city in carriages, wagons and vehicles of almost every description, prepared to spend the day with the multitudes in our sister city. Throngs of Massillonians departed for Canton on every car, and the aggregate number will reach several thousands. At 9:47 o'clock this morning a delegation numbering fully 200 persons arrived from Lawrence township, Canal Fulton, Clinton and other places along the C., L. & W. railway. They were conveyed to Canton over the inter-urban line.

At 2:15 o'clock the procession was not yet formed. The crowd is the largest that Canton has ever seen, and the streets are completely filled with marching clubs and bands. Senator Cullom was the first to arrive, and he was followed during the course of the morning by Governors Hastings and Bushnell. Later Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, arrived. The crowds never moved from Major McKinley's home, and at frequent intervals during the morning he was called upon to make speeches.

These were of a political nature and included complimentary remarks to the assembled multitudes. Enthusiasm is at its height. Every imaginable contrivance for making noise has been brought into play by the good-natured throng, and Canton has been thrown wide open to the visitors. Every available piece of track owned by the railroad companies were cleared of freight cars this morning to receive the incoming trains. The space was soon exhausted and the Ft. Wayne company sent train after train to the Massillon yards. As THE INDEPENDENT goes to press the parade is passing the court house.

MASSILLON AT CANTON.

The Massillon delegation proper was delayed somewhat in getting to Canton this afternoon. It was the intention of the officers of the various clubs to have their organizations leave for Canton at 12:30 in a body, but this plan was abandoned owing to the limited means of transportation. The Military band and about 200 club men left the square at the time specified and were the first of the delegation to reach Canton. The members of the Glass Workers' and Railway Men's Clubs left on cars that followed at intervals of perhaps forty minutes. All were prepared to assist in every way possible in the demonstrations, and the square was thronged for several hours after noon.

Several thousand voices will represent Massillon in the big McKinley meeting and will participate in the opening of the Republican campaign in Canton. Business is virtually suspended in the city this afternoon and the shops are either closed or partially so. Independent of the political organizations, residents have flocked to Canton during the entire day by every means of transportation and in all manner of conveyances. In the parade the Massillonians will be headed by the Military band and a McKinley drum corps, which was organized for the occasion. The business men and workmen who were unable to leave their duties today will spend the evening in Canton. At 1 o'clock delegations arrived on both the east and west bound W. & L. E. trains.

A Busy Editor.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 19.—[By Associated Press]—Charles P. Taft, renominated for Congress, in June, by the Republicans of the First district, today declined. His duties as editor of the Times-Star prevent him from serving.

The Republicans today nominated State Senator W. R. Shattuc for congress, vice Taft resigned. Shattuc was formerly passenger agent of the Ohio & Mississippi railway.

BICYCLE DAY AT THE FAIR.

Six Excellent Events and Handsome Prizes.

The bicycle races at the Stark county county fair will take place on September 21. Entries will close on the 19th and 21st. There will be six events for bicycle day, the races beginning at 1:30 o'clock p. m., standard time.

The first event is a one mile novice—First prize, unmounted diamond valued at $30; second, suit of clothes to order, $18; third, lantern, $5.

Second event, one-half mile open—First prize, unmounted diamond, $35; second, overcoat to order, $15; third, umbrella, $5.

Third event, one mile handicap—First prize, unmounted diamond, $35; second, gold chain, $18; third, pair patent leather shoes, $5

Fourth event, one mile for boys under 15—First prize, suit of clothes to order, $15; second, mackintosh, $10; third, gold stick pin, $5.

Fifth event will be a one mile tandem—First prize will be two articles valued at $15 each; second, two prizes, cuff buttons, each $5.

Sixth event, five mile handicap—First prize, unmounted diamond, $35; second, double barrel shot gun, $18; third, gold-headed cane, $10.

RAILWAY MEN IN LINE

A W. & L. E. Sound Money Club Formed.

SUPT. STOUT IS PRESIDENT

The Preliminary Meeting Wednesday Night a Very Great Success—All of the Railway Men Interested in the Organization—Plans Proposed for Future Work.

A mass meeting was held last evening of railway men and other interested citizens. F. D. Johnson was chosen temporary chairman, and George A. Lambert secretary. A committee on resolutions was then appointed. Representatives from each department were chosen as follows; T. H. Sheppard, engineman; H. L. Seitz, conductor; Asa Reynolds, fireman, and H. E. Shannon, brakeman. While the absve committee were framing resolutions, short addresses were made by Mr. Welty, of Canton, Mr. James Peacock and Mr. J. C. Corns, of Massillon, touching upon the financial question and the abs lute necessity of the club using its influence in defeating the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Loud applause greeted each speaker.

The officers of the Railway Men's Sound Money Club have arranged for as big meeting to be held in Music Hall on Saturday evening, September 26, at 8 o'clock. The speakers for this occasion will be A. G. Blair, of Toledo, president of the W. & L. E. Company, and W. A. Lynch, president of the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company. Several other speakers will be secured later. The W. & L. E. company will give free transportation to its employes and their wives on this day. The election of Superintendent Stout by acclamation has met with general approval along the entire W. & L. E. system, as he is held in the highest esteem by every employe of the company. Superintendent Stout is a thorough railway man, having advanced to his present position step by step, and his assistants receive none but just consideration.

ASKS FOR A RECEIVER.

Interesting Court House Matters of Interest in Massillon.

CANTON, Sept. 17.—An application has been made in court by Lucinda J. Kurtz for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the effects of the Newstetter Printing Company. Her attorneys are J. O. Garrett and Pease, Baldwin & Young. The plaintiff avers that the said corporation has contracted a large indebtedness for borrowed money and supplies, and is also indebted to its employes. The total indebtedness is estimated at $1,500, and the plant is not worth in excess of $3,000. The plaintiff further states that the business of the corporation for the past two years has not been sufficient to pay the running expenses.

THEY WANT DIVORCES.

David McAllister, by Lawyer J. O Garrett, has applied for a divorce from Fannie M. McAllister. Willful desertion is the charge preferred.

In a petition filed by Lawyer J. D. Lewis, Wm. W. Moore applies for a divorce from Ola Moore. Infidelity is the grounds stated for the action.

Emma Newstetter, by Lawyer J. O. Garrett, has petitioned the court for a divorce from David Newstetter. They were married in Tuscarawas township, in 1878. Extreme cruelty and drunkness are charged.

In the estate of John J. Trump, of Canton, the widow agrees to accept the condition of the will.

A petition for the sale of real estate has been filed in the estate of David Clark, of Massillon.

The resignation of the executrix in the estate of Daniel J. Younkman, of Pike Township, has been filed and accepted.

A final account has been filed in the estate of Frank Vogt, of Massillon.

Marriage licenses have been granted to J. Clarence Rice and Pearl F. Grubb, of Alliance; James M. Fisher and Mary L. Grant, of Wilmot; Herb rt C. McCurdy and Rose Daines, of Canton, and Philip Rhine and Mary Copper, of Massillon.

A Cincinnati Failure.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 19.—[By Associated Press]—Fred Mehmert, of the Improved Extention Shoe Company, assigned today. Liabilities $80,000; assets $100,000.

A BIG DAY AT CANTON.

Thousands of Visitors at McKinley's Home.

THE CAMPAIGN FORMALLY OPENED

Many Delegations Call on the Major. His Addresses of Welcome—Thurston, Hastings, Bushnell and Other Prominent Speakers Present.

CANTON, O., Sept. 19.—The formal opening of the campaign in Canton gives Ohio a new mark in political demonstrations. Future comparisons will be made with Sept. 18, 1896, in Canton. This is the concensus of opinion expressed here. And the opinions come from old timers in political warfare; from men accustomed to big crowds and familiar with the history of campaign work.

The little city since early morning has been literally jammed with visitors from distant cities and nearby towns. The parade was an hour and three minutes in passing a given point and it was well organized.

The notable uniformed delegations present are the Young Men's Tariff club and the Americus club of Pittsburg, the Elkins Cadets of Wheeling; the Tippecanoe club of Cleveland and the Wheelmen's club from Toledo and Detroit, who left their train at a suburban station and rode into the city in parade order.

At noon the bustle and hurry of parade organization began. The parade moved in four divisions of footmen and with a large contingent of wheelmen and horsemen. Pennsylvania, West Virginia and other states formed the first division; Ohio, outside of Stark county, the second; Starke county, outside of of Canton, the third, and Canton the fourth. Each of the notable delegations was assigned a position of honor. Major McKinley, the visiting speakers, the officers of the day and guests of honor rode in open carriages at the head of the parade.

The men marched 8 and 16 abreast. But the marchers were only a fraction of the crowds, and when in response to bugle calls they assembled at points assigned there was scarcely any appreciable diminution in the crowds which lined the streets along the proposed order of march. Railroad men claimed at noon they had hauled 50,000 people into Canton. Seventy-five trainloads came.

Special excursions from Cleveland and a dozen other points added to the crowd after the afternoon program had finished. Sixty thousand may be considered a conservative estimate of the people who came by rail outside of Stark county.

Some of the organizations left on the evening trains, but many others arrived after the first parade, and in size and general appearance the parade, which prefaced the second tent meeting, was a repetition of the one in the forenoon. There was a score or more of bands in line and the number of uniformed organizations has never been equaled in the state. The night parade was made through streets brightly illuminated with Japanese lanterns, transparencies and colored fires and pyrotechnics.

The enormous tent, large as it is, fell far short of the demands made upon it during the speaking. Many more than were admitted turned back disappointed. Besides these a crowd never less than 6,000 and often double that size surged around the McKinley home from early in the morning till late at night. Many of the visitors came to call on Major McKinley with their spokesmen to offer their congratulations and to them he made brief responses.

Major McKinley rode in a carriage with some of the speakers during the first parade. When his home was reached he, with state Republican Chairman Charles S. Kurtz, left the carriages and with General Hastings, Sylvester S. Kurtz, Judge Baldwin, Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Heistand, from a temporary stand in the door-yard, reviewed the long line of marchers, interspersed with music by quartettes, glee clubs and bands. The regular program in the afternoon included Governor Bushnell's introductory address and speeches by Senators Cullom and Thurston. In the evening Governor Bushnell spoke briefly and Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania and Congressman McCleary of Minnesota made addresses.

Informally opening the meeting in the big tent Governor Asa S. Bushnell, among other things, said:

"The formal opening of the Republican campaign in this great and loyal Republican state of Ohio occurred in the city of Columbus, Aug. 13. The vast crowd that assembled on that day heard words of eloquence and of sound and convincing argument uttered by such men as John Sherman, Joseph B. Foraker and Stewart L. Woodford of New York, each one a master. This splendid meeting, therefore, cannot be called a campaign opening. As a matter of fact, that which was formerly declared to be such, and which was held at Columbus, was not an opening. The campaign opened months ago when it became a certainty who the leader of the Republicans would be. Even beyond that time it was opened, for in the depressing year of this Democratic administration there have been many political events which might be well designated as openings of the presidential campaign of 1896."

Before the parade dozens of delegations, headed by their bands, marched to Major McKinley's residence. Among those to whom he spoke were the Columbiana county people, the Pittsburg delegation, headed by the Americus and Tariff clubs, and the Columbus Buckeye club, acting as escort to Governor Bushnell and Supreme Judge Shauck. Major McKinley thanked the members of the different delegations most cordially for their visit.

Major McKinley responded to Governor Hastings and the Americus club of Pittsburg when they presented their greetings as follows:

Governor Hastings, Gentlemen of the Americus Club, and My Fellow Citizens of Pennsylvania:

I appreciate more than I can find words to express, the compliment and honor of this call from the citizens of a neighboring state. I am glad to give welcome to the city of Canton and my home. I am glad to give welcome to the governor of the state of Pennsylvania, General Hastings, and if he can secure for the Republican national ticket as large a majority as he secured for himself we will be entirely satisfied here in Ohio, for I believe he received the largest majority that was ever given to any candidate for any office in the history of your state. [Applause.]

I do not appear, my fellow citizens, to make a speech to you, but only to express my personal gratification that the famous Americus club and the business men who stand behind them should have turned aside from their usual occupations to come to our city on this great opening day of our Republican campaign; and I want you all to feel that I regard it as a special honor and compliment to me to have you with us today, and I trust that our people will give you most generous and hospitable welcome, as I am sure they will, and I wish for all of you a safe return to your homes after the day's doings are over. [Great applause and cries of "hurrah for McKinley."]

To the greetings of the building and trades delegation from Columbus Major McKinley rasponded as follows:

My Fellow Citizens of Columbus:

I have been very deeply and profoundly touched by the message which your spokesman brings to me as your representative, speaking for the great building and trade occupations of the capital city. I recall the four years I spent in your city and I cherish them among the dearest and pleasantest of my life. I cannot recall an hour during my incumbency of the office of governor that I did not have the sympathy and encouragement and friendship of the workingmen of the city of Columbus. [Great applause and cries of "we are with you yet."] Your spokesman has well said that there are two questions of supreme moment to the American people—the one is work and the other is pay. [Applause and cries of "that's right."] Our trouble today in this country is that we have not got enough work, and all of us, no matter to what political party we have belonged to in the past, are going to vote for that policy which will give to the American workingmen more work. [Great cheering and cries of "hurrah for McKinley."]

We have had since 1879 gold, silver and paper—every dollar the equal of the best in the world—and we propose to keep all of our money that way. And we propose another thing, my fellow citizens, no matter what may be our vocations in life, we propose to indignantly repel the idea of classes in the United States. Every man in this country is as good as any other man. Every man in this country has an equal opportunity and equal privileges. And, my fellow citizens, the man or the party that would seek to array labor against capital, and capital against labor, is an enemy of both. [Great cheering.]

The delegation from Fairfield township, Columbiana county, called at the McKinley home and were addressed by the major as follows:

Mr. Chairman and my fellow citizens:

It gives me very great pleasure to meet my old friends of Fairfield township, Columbiana county. We are battling this year for the same cause that we battled for during the last 20 years. We have the same principles to contend for now as we had then. The Republican party stands this year as it has always stood, for the country and the country's honor. It is opposed to national dishonor and repudiation in whatever form it may come and from whatever quarter it may come. [Applause.] It believes in good, sound, honest dollars. Dollars that you know just what they are worth every day of the week and every week of the year; dollars that are not only good in our own country, but good wherever trade goes.

The Republican party stands, too, this year as it has stood in the past, for an American protective system, that serves our own people rather than the interests of the alien and the stranger who live beyond our shores. [Great applause.] It stands for a policy that gives to American citizenship the widest and broadest opportunity to work at American wages, and to the farmers of the United States the best home market that can be found anywhere in the world. [Great cheering.] But, my fellow citizens, this is not my day to make a speech. There are orators here who will speak to you, and I only come now that I may make suitable recognition of this friendly call.

WHEELMEN IN POLITICS.

The Efforts of Mr. Dunn in the Coming Campaign.

James R. Dunn stopped in the city today on a flying trip to Canton, to arrange for the reception of the big delegation of wheelmen of the United States who will call on Major McKinley on October 3. Mr. Dunn has charge of the wheelmen's department at the Republican national committee headquarters in Chicago, and it is his duty to organize branches of the National Wheelmen's McKinley and Hobart clubs in all sections and to enlist them in general political work. There are fully 2,000,000 voters riding wheels in the United States, and Mr. Dunn expects to reach at least three fourths of the number. The movement is undoubtedly one of the greatest that has been undertaken in the interest of politics and the returns are most flattering. A delegation of 15,000 cyclists will visit Canton on October 3, and as many more are prepared to make the rip

Owing to the difficulty in handling the vast number of wheels the committee has deemed it fit to send two delegations perhaps two weeks apart, the first to arrive at the time specified above Mr. Dunn's errand home is to arrange details here, and Chairman Thomas and a number of the prominent wheelmen of Stark county are deeply interested in the movement. It is Mr. Dunn's intention to have the trains bearing the delegation to stop at towns near Canton and the wheelmen will form and ride to Major McKinley's home.

Massillon will receive its share of the visitors providing a branch is organized among the local wheelmen to act as an escort. The movement has met with such favor throughout the country that immediate action should be taken in this city. Mr. Dunn reports most flattering reports from the national headquarters and there is nothing to indicate other than a big Republican victory.

Insist on having just what you call for when you go to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one true blood purifier and nerve tonic.

CASE OF DR. MULLER.

It Comes Up Before the East Ohio Conference.

A BIG FIGHT AGAINST HIM.

The Desire that He be Retired from the Office of Presiding Elder—Dr. Mills's Point Again Taken Up—Notes of the City Churches.

UHRICHSVILLE, Sept. 19. — Friday morning's session of the East Ohio Methodist conference was taken up with business matters mostly pertaining to the conference moneys. The Rev. Dr. Mills's point, so vigorously discussed at Thursday's meeting, was practically enacted in another form today. A motion was passed to place all moneys collected for dependencies in the necessities fund, except the $5 per year that ministers pay to support an annuity fund, which is distributed among the superannuated ministers, according to years of actual service.

Presiding Elder Fisher, of the Akron district, with his elders, made a report of the work of the district. Among other things, church property valued at $650,000, with a membership of $72,000, was noted.

The Rev. Dr. Osborne's report as presiding elder of the Barnesville district, showed church property valued at $178,000, besides ten parsonages valued at $11,400. The membership is 9,000. Dr. Osborne stated that on account of reduction in prices of wool and other products in his district, which is largely a rural district, the general collections had shrunk more than 30 per cent.

Last year a faction arose in Cleveland against the Rev. Dr. Muller, for the past five years presiding elder of that district. Long petitions were circulated and sent to the bishop requesting that Dr. Muller be not retained in the position, and personal influences were brought to bear upon the bishop both by Mr. Muller's friends and antagonists

The opposition was led by Frank A. Arter, of the First Methodist Episcopal church of that city. The fight was made on the grounds that the doctor's hearing was so impaired as to destroy the efficiency and force of his efforts in the position. To keep the disruption from becoming very destructive to the church organization of the city the conference placed the First Methodist Episcopal church, Scoville avenue church, Woodland avenue church, and Miles Park church in the Akron district, under the Rev. Dr. J. F. Fisher, as presiding elder. Enough work from the Akron district was placed in the Cleveland district to balance the change. Now there is an effort on the part of certain Cleveland people to have those churches restored to their original field, and in order to have harmony to defeat the continuing of Dr. Muller in office for this, his sixth and last year under the rule of the church discipline. The other faction say that it to restore these churches to the district means the deposing of Dr. Muller, they don't want them, at this time at least.

Bishop Ninde, who has absolute control over the matter, is presiding over this conference for the first time, and the fight is continued in the hope of securing a favorable verdict from the new bishop. He left Detroit last Saturday and filled a pulpit in Akron, Sunday. Monday morning he went to Cleveland, and was waited upon by sixteen prominent members of various churches in the interest of the church organization of the city, and all three lines were retraced for his edification. He stood non-committal then, and does yet. Both factions are represented here at this time, and are quietly at work.

ANOTHER BIG DAY.

Thousands of People Again Fill the County Seat.

CANTON, Sept. 19.—At 9 o'clock this morning the special trains bearing the Chicago railroad men began to arrive and the town is now alive with them. The other delegations scheduled this afternoon are the following: Republicans of Butler county, Mercer county and Verona, Pa; Commercial travelers of Pittsburg; Republicans clubs, of New Albany, Ind.; Commercial travelers of Cincinnati; Hungarian Americans of Cleveland; hardware men of Cleveland; and employes of the Carnegie Union mills, Pittsburg.

DON'T LIKE THE PLATFORM.

But Hoke Smith will Support Bryan and Sewall.

DALTON, Ga., Sept. 19.—[By Associated Press]—Ex Secretary Hoke Smith spoke here today. He said he could not endorse the financial part of the Chicago platform, but would support the nominees.

A Bicycle Company Sued.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 19.—[By Associated Press]—The Miami Bicycle Company, of Middletown, of which Congressman Sorg is president, was sued for damages today by Scribner's, the Forum and other periodicals. The bicycle company inserted advertisement pictures of actors with an offer of prizes for identification of same. A photographer had copyrighted the photograph and has sued the magazines. The latter is now suing the bicycle company.

A Dynamiter Arrested.

SARDINIA, O., Sept. 19.—[By Associated Press]—Sherman McClain has been arrested for dynamiting the saloon of Mrs. Mary Weisbrodt, because she refused to sell him liquor. He is a son of Dr. McClain, a leading citizen. Bloodhounds are still out. Many are visiting the scene of the wreck and great excitement prevails.

THE PASSING DELEGATIONS.

Ten Trains Fly Through Massillon This Morning.

The special trains conveying the Chicago railway men to Canton began to pass through the Ft. Wayne yards in this city at 8:40 o'clock this morning and continued at intervals until ten sections had passed. The first to arrive was the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific train of eleven cars.

Then followed the Illinois Central, 12 cars; Chicago & Northwestern, 10 cars; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 12 cars; Nickel Plate, 10 cars; L. S. & M. C. and Pennsylvania Company, 10 cars; Chicago & Alton, 8 cars; Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern, 12 cars; Wabash, 12 cars; C., N. & W., 12 cars, a total number of 109 cars. Each train was saluted by a volley from battery Wetzel which is situated in the rear of Russell & Co 's office. The trains stopped for water and the enthusiastic passengers alighted and sent up cheer after cheer. A staff eighty feet high has been erected at Battery Camp, with a McKinley and Hobart banner attached. A Cincinnati delegation will pass through here this evening.

Major McKinley addressed the four thousand railroad men and telegraphers, while it rained He motioned away the umbrella held over him, and spoke for nearly an hour, creating the greatest enthusiasm.

NEWS FROM NEAR BY TOWNS.

THE WOOSTER RACES.

ORRVILLE, Sept. 19.—The bicycle races at the Wayne county fair, on Wednesday, at Wooster, were rather interesting and the championship still remains at Orrville. The fair was not largely attended on this day but mostly people who went to take in the races. In the one mile novice, Robert Hamilton, of Wooster, first; E. W. Snyder, of Wooster, second; W. J. Buckwalter, of Londonville, third; time 3:03. Half mile open—C. B. Haskins, of Cleveland, first; D. F. Rutter, of Canton, second; H. B. Wood, of Oberlin, third; time, 1:11. One mile handicap—C B. Haskins scratch man, first; W. C. Kunkle, second; James Rankin, jr., of Akron, third; time, 2:17½; one-half mile, 1:03. Mile open—C B. Haskins, first; H. B. Wood, second, and W. C. Kunkle, third; time, 2:17½. One mile Wayne county championship—George W. Aultman, of Orrville, first; W. J. Aultman, of this place, second, and Robert Hamilton, third; time, 2:16¾. Half mile, boys under 17 years of age—Edward Seas, of Orrville, first; W E. Porter, second, and Frank D. Ammann, of Orrville, third; time, 1:17. Three mile handicap—First, G. W. Aultman, of this place, won the Stormer bicycle; W. J. Buckwalter, second, and C. B. Haskins, third. There were a good many entries made and the prizes were hotly contested for by riders on the field.

BEACH CITY OHIO.

BEACH CITY, Sept. 19.—Prof. Richardson, of Mineral Point, spent Sunday in our village.

Frank Hay, of Standford, Ky., is visiting his parents and many frienns. He reports politics the only thing lively in the state.

Jerry Irvin, near town, has a prune tree blooming the second time this season.

The public schools opened Monday, with a rather small attendance.

The Rev. Kauffman, of Canal Dover, will preach in the Lutheran church Sunday.

N. Feller and family attended his cousins funeral Sunday, near Walnut creek.

A number of the "Vet's" took in Canton Tuesday.

Justus Bros. are now working twenty hands in their cigar factory, and can hardly supply the demand.

TWO MINERS INJURED.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Sept. 19—Two accidents accured at the Millport mine, Thursday afternoon, in which George Everhard, a mule driver, and Peter Jeaney, a miner, were seriously injured.

KILLED AT ORRVILLE.

ORRVILLE, Sept. 17.—An unknown man was killed east of town, some time last night. One of his legs was cut off. It is supposed that he was riding on a freight train and fell off the train. He was well dressed, but had nothing on his person to identify him.

WILMOT NOTES.

WILMOT, Sept. 17 —James Sisher and Miss Fairy Grant were married, Tuesday evening, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Graybill.

The Wilmot flouring mill has resumed operation under the management of Haas & Co., after an idleness of about two months.

The Rev. H. Cromwell has been appointed pastor of the Evangelical church, to succeed the Rev. W. H. Stump, who is now located at Burbank.

Doings in Probate Court.

CANTON, Sept. 19.—Inventory has been filed in the estate of Louisa Gaillet, of Marlboro township.

A final account has been filed in the estate of James Crocker, of Alliance.

Jacob A. Poorman has been appointed administrator of the estate of John Price, of Tuscarawas township.

James R. Neely is the administrator appointed in the estate of Joseph S. Kirk, of Canton.

Marriage licenses have been granted to John H. Alter and Lizzie Gurney, of Alliance, and Orrin E. Brancher and Nellie M. Hossler, of Marchand.

Dick Aston Wins a Point.

CARROLLTON, Sept. 19.—The motion made by the attorneys of Dick Aston for a new trial was argued this morning. All grounds in error in Aston's case were sustained and the verdict set aside. Aston was recently convicted of prize fighting.

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THE INDEPENDENT.

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1896.

Twenty-Seven Years of Protection (1865 to 1893) Decreased our Public Debt $1,474,301,878.

Three Years of Free Trade (1893 to 1895) Increased our Pudlic Debt $262,329,630.

At the works of the Crane Elevator Company, Chicago, 1,260 men are employed, out of whom 1,159 voted. Of these 1,099 cast their votes for the gold standard and 60 for free coinage of silver.

The definite extension of the Navarre street railway franchise by the council puts that project into business-like shape and after the election there is every probability that the line will be built—if Bryan is defeated. Should an unkind Providence bring about his election, there will be no more railroads for several years, at least. It is a pity that the Navarre line cannot be finished this fall. THE INDEPENDENT had hoped that it would be but it knows enough about the business situation to realize that spot cash is just now something of a novelty. The franchise and bond, however, should be kept in such condition that the council can control matters to some extent.

The Bryanite brethren who are disposed to say, when Vermont and Maine are mentioned, "Look at Arkansas," would better do some looking themselves. The figures are now in. The total Democratic vote in Arkansas was 86,590 and the total Republican vote 34,139. The Democratic gain over 1894 was 11,781 and the Republican gain over 1894 was 8,054 showing a net Democratic gain of only 3,727. This is so inconsiderable, in comparison with the great Republican gains in Vermont and Maine as to be scarcely worth mentioning, and if that is the best showing possible in a state so thoroughly saturated with laziness, Populism, free silverism and general worthlessness as Arkansas, what can be expected in those Western states where intelligence and thrift are more common?

That something like 25,000 strangers could enter and leave a town so small as Canton, on Friday, and leave behind an insignificant record of disorder and casualty, shows what American people can do on holiday occasions, and it is something worth thinking about, too. The speeches delivered at the county seat were of a high order, and their educational influence must have been very great. The reputations of Senators Cullom and Thurston and Governor Hastings had preceded them, but the most scholarly effort of the day was the address upon the currency question, by Representative McCleary, of Minnesota, who was slightly known. Governor Bushnell presided at the afternoon meeting, and in the evening Representative Tayler occupied the chair. Probably two thousand Massillonians took part in the festivities, although few of them were seen in the parade. This was due to their inability to get to the county seat at the same time.

A CAMPAIGN JOKE.

The political humorists of the Democratic national committee are at work. They have given out a statement of Mr. Bryan's majorities, so likely improbable, that THE INDEPENDENT prints it, just to show the flimsy and ridiculous nature of all their boasted claims. These are the figures:

State.	Electoral Vote	Majority.
Alabama	11	60,000
Arkansas	8	75,000
California	9	30,000
Colorado	4	100,000
Delaware	3	10,000
Florida	4	15,000
Georgia	13	75,000
Idaho	3	10,000
Illinois	24	45,000
Indiana	15	50,000
Iowa	13	30,000
Kansas	10	40,000
Kentucky	13	35,000
Louisiana	8	40,000
Maryland	8	15,000
Michigan	14	30,000
Minnesota	9	35,000
Mississippi	9	50,000
Missouri	17	60,000
Montana	3	15,000
Nebraska	8	30,000
Nevada	3	4,000
North Carolina	11	20,000
Ohio	23	25,000
Oregon	4	10,000
South Carolina	9	60,000
South Dakota	4	10,000
Tennessee	12	40,000
Texas	15	175,000
Utah	3	10,000
Virginia	12	25,000
Washington	4	15,000
West Virginia	6	10,000
Wisconsin	12	30,000
Wyoming	3	5,000
Total electoral vote	324	

These estimates give Mr. Bryan 35 of the 45 states, with 324 electoral votes. It is also claimed that New York and New Jersey will give their electoral votes to Mr. Bryan.

Now every man of sense knows that Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Delaware and Maryland are about as likely to vote for Bryan as Maine or Vermont, and this shrinkage alone removes 86 electoral votes, and insures McKinley's election.

Corbett and Fitzsimmons Indicted.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—[By Associated Press]—Corbett and Fitzsimmons have been indicted for abetting the fight for which arrangements are being made.

MONEYED MEN MEET.

The Annual Convention of American Bankers.

A NOTABLE ASSEMBLAGE.

Many Matters That Are to Be Discussed and Settled.

HISTORY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

What the Organization Has Done to Protect Banks From Fraud—Methods of Dealing With Habitual Criminals—Functions of the Protective Committee—Important Papers That Will Be Read. How St. Louis Will Entertain the Visiting Financiers.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—The twenty-second annual meeting of the American Bankers' association will be held here, beginning at 10 o'clock next Tuesday morning. Some of the best known bankers in the United States will be here, and the capital which will be represented by the delegates is so great that St. Louis next week will be in a sense the richest city in America.

The American Bankers' association is a protective and mutual benefit organization which came into existence at Saratoga in 1875. Its objects are the protection of members from theft and fraud and the establishment of uniform financial methods throughout the United States. It undertakes to influence legislation, state and national, by argument and legitimate pressure, and in general it conserves the interests of the banking community of the United States. It has 2,900 members out of a possible 13,000, the number of banks in the United States eligible to representation.

Many of the banks which are not directly interested in the association are members of the state banking associations, which send delegates to the meeting of the national body.

The choice of St. Louis as a meeting place for the national association is appropriate, since the organization of the association was suggested by a St. Louis man. James T. Howenstein, now living in Washington, was in 1878 the cashier of a St. Louis bank which had been organized as the correspondent bank of a number of out of town institutions. This bank had a tight squeeze getting through the panic of 1873. That great panic, so disastrous

MAYOR C. P. WALBRIDGE OF ST. LOUIS.

to many banking institutions, brought up a great many unconsidered financial problems, and the officers of banks all over the country entered on a vigorous discussion of them by letter. Out of this correspondence came the suggestion that an association for the interchange of ideas on banking matters be formed, and on the 24th of May, 1875, there assembled in New York city the following pioneers of the movement: George F. Baker, Arthur W. Sherman, Edward Skillen, Edward H. Perkins, Jr., George W. Perkins, John M. Crane and John S. Harburger, New York city; Charles E. Upton, Rochester; J. S. Leake, Saratoga; Amos Palmer, Albany; R. B. Conant, Boston; Morton McMichael, Jr., Philadelphia; John B. Scully, Pittsburg; J. W. Lockwood, Richmond; L. C. Murray, Louisville; C. C. Cadman, Detroit, and J. T. Howenstein, St. Louis.

These gentlemen adopted a plan of organization and issued a call for a convention at Saratoga July 20, the first national convention of bankers ever held. It adopted a constitution and elected officers of a national organization. The constitution has been changed from time to time to meet the requirements of changed conditions. But the announcement of the object of the association agreed upon at the first convention has proved as elastic as the constitution of the United States—it remains unchanged to this day:

Object of the Association.

"In order to promote the general welfare and usefulness of banks and banking institutions and to secure uniformity of action, together with the practical benefits to be derived from personal acquaintance and from the discussion of subjects of importance to the banking and commercial interests of the country, and especially in order to secure the proper consideration of questions regarding the financial and commercial usages, customs and laws which affect the banking interests of the entire country, and for protection against loss by crime, we have to submit the following constitution and bylaws for the American Bankers' association."

The most important change in the constitution was made at the last meeting of the association, held in Atlanta in 1895. At this meeting the fact that membership was not increasing and that local bankers were forming state organizations independent of the national association led President J. P. Odell to suggest that state organizations be invited to send one delegate for every 50 members to the annual convention. This action forestalled the formation of a union of state organizations which had been suggested a little more than a year ago.

The annual meetings of the Bankers' association are held chiefly for the purpose of exchanging views on financial questions, and many notable contributions to the literature of finance have been made by the members and by eminent economists invited to address them. Edward Atkinson addressed the convention of 1895 on "The Pending Reform of Our Monetary System," and a picturesque figure was William P. St. John, now treasurer of the Democratic national committee, who made an argument for free coinage of silver. Mr. St. John has been "martyred" and is no longer a banker; so his voice will not be heard at St. Louis.

Many improvements in the methods of practical banking can be traced to the educational efforts of the association, and not a few of the reforms in commercial practices are due to it. The abolition of the war tax on deposits, probably the removal of stamp duties on bank checks, and some of the amendments to the national bank act may be attributed to our body. Growing out of the agitation begun in the conventions of the association has come the abolition of days of grace in many states, 12 having already adopted this reform.

What It Has Accomplished.

In addition to these tangible results, much has been accomplished undoubtedly by the educational influence of the papers read before the association and published from time to time. The records of the 21 annual meetings are a cyclopedia of finance. A most important work of the association, too, has been the protection of its members from fraud and theft. Its standing protective committee, which has this in charge, put the work of pursuing bank criminals on a practical basis two years ago by employing a detective agency to take up the pursuit of all criminals operating against members of the association. This service includes keeping track of professional criminals and warning bankers of their movements. The committee also prepared and distributed among members of the association an album containing portraits and descriptions of 180 bank criminals and information about their methods. Other portraits have been distributed since. The committee has followed criminals relentlessly, and it makes no compromises. Its rule is:

"Upon receipt of notification by the president or secretary of an attempted or successful perpetration of fraud upon a member of the association, either by forgery, check raising, robbery or safe breaking, which appears to be the work of professional criminals, accompanied by a full account of the offense, and, if possible, a description of the operators, the committee will, if the case come within the category of those of which the association can take cognizance, at once endeavor to apprehend the criminals by means of a detective agency or such other means as they may consider warranted. A case once committed to the association which results in the apprehension of the criminal cannot be taken out of its hands nor the offense condoned or compromised."

The association takes no cognizance of petty larcenies, thefts by employees, amateur forgeries or frauds committed by others than what may be termed professional operators. In pursuing the rule I have quoted the association believes it will make its name in time such a terror to evildoers that the sign "Member of the American Bankers' Association" hanging in a bank will be a perfect safeguard against crime. The plan is one which has been followed for some years by the jewelers of the United States with much success.

Since the initial convention was held in Saratoga the association has met in Philadelphia, New York, Niagara, Louisville, Chicago (twice), Boston, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Kansas City, New Orleans, San Francisco, Baltimore and Atlanta. Six conventions in all have been held at Saratoga. There were 258 delegates to the last convention, besides many visitors and invited guests. It is expected that fully 300 bankers will attend the convention next week, and the interest in the currency question excited by the political campaign will make its sessions doubly important.

Opening of the Convention.

The convention will meet in the Olympic theater, on Broadway, near Walnut street, directly opposite the Southern hotel. It will be called to order at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 22d by President E. H. Pullen of the National Bank of the Republic, New York. First Vice President R. J. Lowry of Atlanta, Treasurer W. H. Porter of New York and Secretary James R. Branch of New York will be on the platform. The vice presidents, of whom there is one for each state or territory in the association, will occupy seats on the platform. The session will be opened with prayer by the Right Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, bishop of Missouri. After the roll call Major C. P. Walbridge will deliver an address of welcome. He will be followed by William H. Thompson, president of the clearing house, in another address of welcome. President Pullen will deliver his annual address, and reports will be received from (1) Joseph C. Hendrix, chairman of the executive council; (2) the protective committee; (3) the treasurer; (4) the auditing committee; (5) the secretary; (6) the committee on express money orders. A discussion of the report last named will conclude the business of the day. In accordance with the provisions of the constitution, the delegations from each state and territory will meet and select the name of one member each as a candidate for the

JAMES R. BRANCH.

[Secretary American Bankers' Association.]

committee on nominations, to be appointed by the president. The delegates from the local associations will meet at the same time and nominate three of their number to the executive council.

The second day's session will be opened with prayer by the Most Rev. John J. Kain, archbishop of St. Louis. Under a call of states, brief statements will be made by delegates as to the conditions of banking in their states. Then a debate of questions of importance will be taken up under the five minute rule, each question to have not more than 30 minutes. Among the questions to be discussed are:

Diligent presentation of checks payable at a distance. The law and the practice.

Discussion of the rule abolishing restrictive indorsements.

Payment of depositors' notes. Discussion of practice in different states.

Necessity of uniform laws governing commercial paper. What can the American Bankers' association do to bring the various state laws into harmony?

Is a bank check revocable before presentation for payment? Discussion of the practice in the various states.

Warehouse receipts as collateral; risks in loaning upon them.

Uniformity of holiday laws.

Equality in the taxation of bank stock.

Bank statements. Can they be improved?

The partial payment of checks.

Recourse of bank against account of an insolvent customer.

Should not exchange be charged on all items that cost to collect?

Is it good banking to pay interest on daily balances?

Is it desirable to have a national bankrupt law?

Is it desirable to have the 10 per cent tax on state bank circulation repealed?

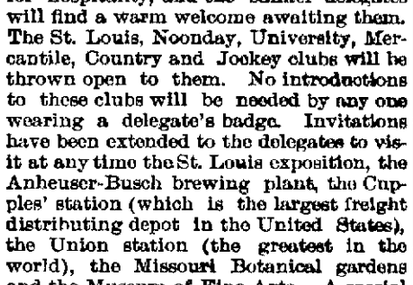
Should not the national banking law permit the organization of banks of small capital in small towns?

Ought there to be legislation to prevent "kiting?"

What is the best method to safeguard bankers' drafts from forgery and alteration?

Clearing House Questions.

Rev. Samuel J. Niccolls, D. D., one of the most eloquent of St. Louis' ministers, will open the third day's session with



THE PLANTERS' HOUSE.

prayer. New officers will be elected in accordance with the recommendations of the committee on nominations. Then the following clearing house questions will be discussed:

Uniform clearing house returns. Their value. Diversity in methods of reporting the daily exchanges by the various clearing houses.

How the clearing house idea may be extended. May not groups of banks organize district clearing houses? Is it practicable to clear by telegraph or telephone through a centrally located bank in country districts?

The value of clearing house certificates in money stringencies. Are they not as practicable in groups of country banks as in cities?

Other practical banking questions will be considered, the new officers will be installed and the association will adjourn.

St. Louis has a well merited reputation for hospitality, and the banker delegates will find a warm welcome awaiting them. The St. Louis, Noonday, University, Mercantile, Country and Jockey clubs will be thrown open to them. No introductions to these clubs will be needed by any one wearing a delegate's badge. Invitations have been extended to the delegates to visit at any time the St. Louis exposition, the Anheuser-Busch brewing plant, the Cupples' station (which is the largest freight distributing depot in the United States), the Union station (the greatest in the world), the Missouri Botanical gardens and the Museum of Fine Arts. A special excursion has been planned for Tuesday. It will include a visit to the Union station, where luncheon will be served, an inspection of the remarkable terminal facilities of the station, a trip through the railroad yards by train, a visit to the Anheuser-Busch brewery, an inspection of Cupples' station, a ride over the Merchants' and Eads bridges and a visit to Madison and Granite City, Ills.

On Wednesday evening a reception will be given at the beautiful home of J. C. Van Blarcom in Westmoreland place.

Thursday there will be a luncheon at the St. Louis club, followed by a drive through the parks, and at 7:30 in the evening a banquet at the Planters' hotel. The headquarters of the association will be at the Planters' hotel.

Friday many members of the association will accept the invitation of the bankers of Springfield, Ills., to visit their city and hold a meeting at Lincoln's tomb. They will leave St. Louis by train at 8 o'clock in the morning. At the tomb they will listen to addresses by Mr. Pullen, Mr. Hendrix, R. M. Nelson of Alabama and other prominent members of the association. Luncheon will be served at the Leland House, and the delegates will visit the statehouse and the Lincoln home before taking the train at 5 o'clock for St. Louis.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

The "Metamorphoses."

Ovid's "Metamorphoses," and in a less degree his "Fasti," are valuable not only as story books and poems, but as documents for the history of ideas. Ovid was a collector of traditions on a vast scale. He had an incomparable knowledge of legends, prejudices, customs, rites, and if he embellished more than the Folklore society would strictly approve there is reason to think that he never invented. His own state of mind in reference to the stories he retold probably varied from that of the pious Catholic who relates the pretty tale of St. Francis and the wolf to that of the legend loving skeptic who eagerly seizes on the fable of St. Martha and the Tarrasque. The former abstains from negation. He even wishes to believe, and very likely he succeeds. The latter re-echoes Voltaire's regretful lines:

On court helas! apres la verite.
Ah! croyez-moi, l'erreur a son merite.

Ovid wrote at a time when the mania for everything Greek had touched its high water mark in Rome, and he was influenced by the prevailing taste, but still more, it may be guessed, by his own travels in Greece and Sicily, still an entirely Greek land, though a Roman conquest. He drank in the Greek spirit at its source, a spirit partly, but never wholly, acclimatized among the people of Italy. When he was miserably languishing in exile, he fondly looked back to his journeys over azure waves and to his sojourn in Sicily, not far from the twin springs, Anapus and Cyana. "Here a large portion of the passing year was spent by me. Alas, how unlike is that region to the Getic land!"—Contemporary Review.

Washing Chamois.

In washing anything made of chamois skins use warm water with a little ammonia in it. Wash by rubbing between the fingers, but do not wring the chamois. Press it between the palms of the hands to take out the water and hang before the fire or in the hot sun to dry quickly, rubbing and pulling the article into proper shape every few moments to prevent the skin's drying hard and stiff.

TO THE STEEL WORKERS

Major McKinley Makes an Address to Them.

OPENED THE CAMPAIGN TODAY.

The Delegation From the Steel Mills at Braddock, Pa., Cheer McKinley at His Home—Always Glad to See Workingmen—Other Political News.

CANTON, O., Sept. 18.—Major McKinley's organized visitors consisted of the employes of the Edgar Thomson steel works at Braddock, Pa. They came via the Pennsylvania on a special train of three sections of 12 coaches. Fully 2,000 men were in line in the parade. There was cheering and hurrahing all along the line. At the McKinley home hearty congratulations and assurances of support were offered by J. L. Jones, of the clerical force of the company, who was spokesman of the party. Major McKinley responded and a handshaking reception followed. The major said:

Mr. Jones and my fellow citizens:

Many delegations have waited upon me in the last two months. All have been welcomed and their visits have been inspiring; but somehow when an assemblage of workingmen come to pay me a visit it attracts my interest and touches my heart. [Cheers.] I bid you welcome to my city and my home. I can well appreciate why the workingmen of this country should have a deep and profound interest in the outcome of the present national contest. [Cries of "we have."] I cannot fail to remember that one thing which stands between your labor and the labor of Europe—the one thing that stands between your workshops and the workshops of the old world, is a wise, patriotic, American protectic policy. [Great cheering and cries of "right you are."] I am very glad to have this large delegation of employes of the great Edgar Thomson steel works of Braddock, Pa., at my home. [Applause and cries of "we are glad to be here."] You have come, as your spokesman has stated, to bring me your good will and that of your fellow citizens whom you represent. I am glad to have you come in the manner your spokesman has described—representing all creeds, all colors and all classes; men who belong to the Republican party and those who have heretofore belonged to other parties now acting together for what they believe to be the common good. [Cries of "what's the matter with McKinley? He's all right."]

This is distinctively the people's year, whereon lines are effaced and men heretofore opposed meet upon a common platform to sustain the honor of our country. [Applause.] Political parties are only the agents of the people. They are only what the people make them and are entitled to their confidence only so long as they serve their highest and best interests. [Applause.] We are all concerned, no matter what may be our occupations in our country's welfare. [Cries of "that's so."] Whatever political views we may have; however we may differ on minor questions of public policy, we are all of one mind in the conviction that something or other is the matter with the country. [Applause.]

My countrymen, I am one of those Americans who believe that the American workshop should be protected so far as possible from the foreign workshop, to the end that American workingmen may be constantly employed and so protected, too, as to be employed at American wages. [Tremendous cheering and cries of "what's the matter with McKinley. He's all right."] Nor do I want products cheapened at the expense of American manhood. [Applause.] Nor do I think it is economy to buy goods cheaply abroad if thereby it enforces idleness at home. [Renewed applause.] Such goods are the dearest that the American people can buy. [Cries of "right you are, major."]

The Republican party has steadily aimed to maintain just relations between labor and capital, guarding with care the rights of each. A conflict between the two has always led, in the past and will always lead in the future, to the injury of both. [Applause.] Labor is indispensable to the creation and profitable use of capital, and capital increases the efficiency and value of labor. Whoever arrays the one against the other is an enemy of both. [Applause.] That policy is wisest and best which harmonizes the two on the basis of absolute justice. The Republican party has protected the free labor of America so that its compensation is larger than is realized in any other country. [Great applause and cries of "hurrah for McKinley."] But, my countrymen, as if the business conditions were not bad enough and hard enough to bear, we have thrust upon us at this most critical time in the business affairs of the nation a proposition to debase the currency of the country and undermine the public credit. We know what partial free trade has done for the labor of the United States. It has diminished its employment and earnings. We do not propose now to inaugurate a currency system that will cheat labor in its pay. The laboring men of this country, wherever they give one day's work to their employer, they want to be paid in full dollars good everywhere in the world. [Great cheering and cries of "McKinley's all right."] We want in this country good work, good wages and good money. [Applause.] We want to continue our good government with its generous privileges and matchless opportunities, and want it to be a government where law is supreme over all (cheers) and for the equal benefit of all. [Renewed cheering.]

My fellow citizens, it is gratifying to me to be assured by your spokesman and my old comrade, it will be inspiring to the whole country, that the voice of labor here today declares that no party which degrades the honor of the nation, no party which stands opposed to law and order, or which seeks to array the masses against the classes, shall receive its vote and support. [Great cheering and cries of "that's right" and "hurrah for McKinley."] Golden words are these which will strike a chord of sympathy in every American home, where virtue dwells and truth abides. [Applause.] We have this year resting upon us as citizens, a grave responsibility. The country has never failed or faltered in the past to meet every crisis. It will not falter or fail now to uphold the dignity and independence of labor and the honor and stability of the government, that it may still further exalt the American name. [Applause.]

I thank you over and over again for this call, and for the patriotic sentiments which have been so eloquently expressed by your spokesman. To have the hearty support of the workingmen of the United States is indeed an honor for which I thank you in the name of the cause which I represent, and is only another evidence of the wisdom and strength of free government. May God bring to you and your homes the cheer of contentment. [Great applause.] It will give me pleasure to meet and greet each one of you personally. [Tremendous cheering and cries of "hurray for McKinley, the next president."]

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The treasury has lost $50,500 in gold coin and $11,600 in bars, which leaves the true amount of the gold reserve $114,490,176.

ANNA IVOR'S REQUEST.

Personal letters reach Mrs. Pinkham by thousands; some asking advice, and others, like the following, telling of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done and will ever continue to do in eradicating those fearful

female complaints so little understood by physicians.

All womb and ovarian troubles, irregularities, whites, bearing-down pains, displacements, tendency to cancer and tumor are cured permanently.

"I feel as if I owed my life to your Vegetable Compound. After the birth of my babe I was very miserable. I had a drawing pain in the lower part of my bowels, no strength, and a terrible backache. Every day I failed. My husband said if I would try a bottle of your Vegetable Compound, he would get it for me. The change was wonderful. After I had taken the first half bottle I began to have great faith in it. When I had taken three bottles I was well and growing stout. It is a pleasure for me to write this to you. I only ask women in any way afflicted with female troubles to try it."—MRS. ANNA IVOR, Pittsford Mills, Rutland Co., Vt.

Cheap Excursion to the West and Northwest.

On August 4, 18, September 1, 15, 29, October 6 and 20, 1896, the North-Western line (Chicago & North-Western R'y) will sell Home Seekers' excursion tickets at very low rates to a large number of points in the West and Northwest. For full information apply to ticket agents of connecting lines or address W. B. Kniskern, G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

Splendid Opportunities

For home-seekers and others desirous of changing their locations are offered in the great states of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota and Nebraska. Fertile and productive land is for sale on the most reasonable terms, and there are many openings for all classes of business men, particularly farmers and dairymen. Those interested will be furnished full information, free of charge, upon application to W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Isaac H. Myers, of Wooster, Ohio, Recommends Wright's Celefy Capsules.

WOOSTER, O., May 21, 1896.

To the Wright Medical Co., Columbus, O: Gents—I have purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from Geo. Krieger, druggist, and used them for rheumatism and constipation. One of my arms was so badly afflicted that I could not remove my coat without assistance, and after using one box all pain had entirely left it. The medicine did me more good than anything I ever took. Yours very truly,

ISAAC H. MYERS,

'TWILL BE A GOOD FAIR.

Unusual Attractions are Offered Next Week.

The Stark County Fair commences on Tuesday next. It is understood that the society intends making this the most attractive and best fair ever held in the county. They have secured, as one of the special attractions, "Rettig's Roman Hippodrome and Equine Paradox." This will be free, and there will be a change of programme every day. They are offering more and larger premiums than any other county agricultural fair in the state, and at the last meeting they decided to add bicycle races, for which they intend offering between $300 and $400 in prizes, which is the largest ever offered in the county.

Let there be a good exhibit and turnout from the west end of the county.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation sick headache. 25c at druggists.

Reduced Rates to Pittsburg Exposition.

Excursion tickets to Pittsburg will be sold via Pennsylvania lines Thursdays, Sept. 17th and 24th, and October 1st, 8th, 15th and 22d account the exposition. The round trip rate from Massillon will be $3 50, which includes admission to the exposition. Excursion tickets will be good going on regular trains on date of sale and good returning two days. For tickets and time of trains apply to J. A. Shoemaker, ticket agent, Massillon, O.

Stark County Fair Excursions via Pennsylvania Lines.

Sept. 22nd-25th, low round trip tickets to Canton will be sold from Alliance, Wooster and intermediate ticket stations on Pennsylvania lines for Stark county fair; return coupons valid Sept. 26th inclusive.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists

Matt Clemens, Navarre, pays the highest price for country produce. Trade with him.

The Military orchestra of ten pieces, under the leadership of Prof. Boos, is preparing one of the most artistic programmes ever given in Massillon for the opening night of the new Armory.

MISS BUCKINGHAM'S

Boarding & Day School FOR GIRLS

WILL OPEN ON SEPT. 21st,

—In the—

Jacob Miller Residence, W. Tuscarawas St

Academic and College Preparatory Departments.

For references and details, apply to

MISS E. J. BUCKINGHAM,

Canton, Ohio.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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WIDE PATH OF RUIN.

Storm Spreads Destruction In Eastern Pennsylvania.

LIGHTNING STRIKES A CHURCH

And Nearly Causes a Panic In a Schoolhouse Close By—Many Persons Have Narrow Escapes — Much Damage Done to Buildings and Fruit Trees.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—The storm of wind, hail and rain which has swept over the eastern part of Pennsylvania was the most severe that has visited this section in a long time. Scores of buildings were unroofed, some of them ruined, thousands of panes of windowglass and many skylights being shattered, while the apple and other late crops were almost destroyed. The storm was most severe in Chester, Montgomery, Berks, Bucks, Lehigh and Lycoming counties.

Hatfield, about three miles north of Lansdale, has been visited by a destructive storm. Fortunately no lives were lost. Scarcely a house in the town escaped without more or less injury, and the village has a dilapidated appearance. The damage done is variously estimated at from $30,000 to $40,000.

Isaac Hendrickson of Philadelphia, who was engaged in erecting a windmill at the residence of George Snyder, had a narrow escape from instant death. At the time the storm broke he was working on the tower, about 40 feet high. He noticed the storm coming, but it traveled so rapidly that he was unable to reach the ground before he was hurled down by the wind, the scaffolding upon which he was standing being reduced to a pile of twisted iron and timber. Mr. Hendrickson was unconscious for a time and was badly bruised.

Reports received from Shenandoah state that all the apple orchards in the Catawassie valley have been stripped of their fruit. Three thousand panes of glass were broken.

In Williamsport and vicinity great damage was done. George Weikel, a farmer, was killed by lightning while at work in his cornfield. A portion of the Williamsport rolling mill was blown down, and every window on the north and west sides of the big Central avenue school building was broken. Fruit trees in the Blake Hole valley were stripped of fruit.

At Picture Rock, Lycoming county, lightning struck the Baptist church, wrecking the spire, passing from there to the main roof, tearing a large hole in the roof. A panic was naarowly averted in the public school building which stands close to the church. The pupils were all more or less affected by the stroke. Some of them were knocksd from their seats and one girl was insensible for some time. At Burrows Bros. & Co.'s furniture factory a bolt of lightning came in the part of the factory where the machinery is located, and knocked several of the workmen down.

At Mahanoy City hailstones the size of baseballs fell thick with terrible velocity, smashing thousands of window panes and causing several runaways. Hundreds of poorly-clad children are sleeping without the protection of window panes and shingle roofs.

At Bloomsburg, Columbia county, windows were broken in all parts of the town—in fact there is not one house that was not damaged in some way. Roofs, slate and shingle, look as though missiles measuring two or three inches in diametet were fired through them. The Bloomsburg carpet mill, the normal school buildings, the silk mill, the Novelty works, the brass and copper company's building and nearly all the business houses are damaged more or less and windows broken.

SIX MEN KILLED.

A Paytrain Crashed Into a Large Freight Engine.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 19.—Six men have been killed and a number of others badly injured in a wreck on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton near Connersville, Ind., about 40 miles east of here.

The dead are:

Engineer Sweetman of Dayton.

Fireman Kinsey of Cincinnati.

Conductor George House of Indianapolis.

Fireman Hughes of Indianapolis.

Paymaster Janseng.

Assistant Paymaster Scalton.

The injured are: Fishback, porter of pay car, badly hurt; E. Wysong, foreman of bridges and buildings, badly hurt; J. M. Rourke, roadmaster, slightly injured; Concannon, engineman of Hamilton, supposed to be fatally injured; M. Brown, conductor pay car, badly hurt.

The accident was one of the worst that has happened in this part of the state for years. The pay car was following the regular freight train No. 95, eastbound. Both were running as extra trains.

The freight stopped at an out-of-the-way place and put part of the train on a siding, taking the rest to Salter's switch. The crew took the engine of the freight and started back to Longwood. When one and a half miles east of Longwood the wild engine met the paycar. It was down grade and impossible to stop. The two engines came together with a terrible crash and the paycar was thrown on its side in the ditch.

Want Reduced Rates,

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—The roads in the Transcontinental Passenger association have refused to make a rate of one fare for the round trip for parties desiring to visit Canton, O., the home of the Republican candidate. The roads in the Central Passenger association have made this rate right along, but the transcontinental lines have declined to participate in it. The roads in the Western Passenger association have asked for a special rate for a party desiring to visit Canton from Lincoln, Neb., the home of Mr. Bryan

Left For Canton.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Eleven trains, carrying about 5,000 employes of the different railroads entering Chicago, have left the city for Canton, O. A parade through the downtown streets preceded the departure of the trains.

READY TO GIVE BATTLE.

The Insurgents About to Strike a Decisive Blow In Cuba.

KEY WEST, Sept. 19.—Advices from Havana, per steamer Mascotte, which has arrived, state that the insurgent chiefs are concentrating their forces in the west, and that it is believed they mean to bring on a general battle. Maximo Gomez with 3 squadrons of cavalry is marching westward and will be in Havana province in a day or two. On the 10th inst the forces of Gomez camped at Guasimas de Agramonte, where they surrounded and captured a Spanish battalion numbering 500 men. The advance guard of Gomez's forces has already crossed into Havana province. It is said that Banderas will command all of the insurgent infantry in the new invasion of the west, Gomez reserving to himself the command of the cavalry.

Simultoneously with the westward advance of the forces of Gomez, Antonia Maceo has resumed active operations in Pinar del Rio province. Maceo has left his stronghold in the mountains and is encamped in force on the Lianos estate, south of the city of Pinar del Rio. This city is still held by Spaniards, but the garrison has been greatly weakened by yellow fever and lack of food, and it is said Maceo intends to take the place by storm. Then he will cut the trocha and entering Havana province unite with the army of Gomez. The two Cuban generals will then offer battle to the Spaniards.

Captain General Weyler is alive to the dangerous character of the campaign planned by the Cubans, and Spanish troops are daily being hurried to the front. Five thousand Spaniards left Havana for Jucaro and Moron. These places are situated near the middle of the trocha, where it is expected that Maceo will attempt to cross.

It is stated in Havana that Weyler will soon take the field in person and make a desperate effort to prevent the concentration of the insurgent forces by defeating the divisions in detail. Weyley will first take command in Pinar del Rio and try to destroy the army of Maceo. If Weyley does take the field great fighting is expected, as both Spaniards and Cubans realize that on the outcome of the campaign will depend Cuba's fate.

BRYAN'S CAMPAIGN TOUR.

He Speaks at Many Places In North Carolina and Virginia.

RICHMOND, Sept. 19.—William J. Bryan's reception at the Auditorium in Richmond was one of the most, if not the most, enthusiastic reception of his campaign. The Auditorium was packed to the doors, and from floor to gallery, when the Democratic nominee arrived there at 8:45. Some other meetings have been greater in point of attendance, but Richmond must be given the banner for the amount of enthusiasm expressed.

At Weldon Mr. Bryan made a three minute speech from the car platform. He told of his gratification at the interest which the people of the state were taking in the campaign. "Not only young men but the old men," he said, "and the middle aged men are taking an interest in politics, and the interest does not seem to be consigned to the men alone, but the wives, and the mothers and even the daughters; they all seem to be in politics this year."

Virginia was invaded by the Bryan party at Emporia, and there the nominee told the people he was glad to meet the citizens of the state in which his father was born. At Petersburg the public square was filled with an expectant and enthusiastic audience. Mr. Bryan spoke about five minutes.

A committee got on the train at Petersburg from Richmond and acted as an escort to the nominee. At Manchester a short stop was made and the people had congregated at the depot. Mr. Bryan spoke a few minutes requesting the people to study the money question and then the train pulled across the river to Richmond, where a great crowd had gathered at the depot. He was driven to the residence of State Chairman Ellyson, where he dined, and was afterwards taken to the Auditorium, where he spoke in the evening.

AN OLD BANK FAILS.

The Assignment No Surprise — Three Other Firms Fail.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Sept. 19.—The private banking house of Gardiner, Morrow & Co., the oldest bank in central Pennsylvania, has closed its doors owing to the general depression in business. A notice to that effect has been posted on the doors. An assignment has been made to John Cree.

The bank was established in Hollidaysburg in 1850. The senior member of the firm, ex-Judge James Gardiner, died a few years ago. The deed of assignment was executed by Colonel William Jack and Anthony S. Morrow, who are surviving partners. The bank was rated at $300,000. Ex-Judge A. S. Landis, attorney for the bank, claims that the depositors will be paid dollar for dollar.

The failure was not wholly a surprise. The bank has been overburdened with paper, which, while good, could not be realized on. The bank was the depository of the public offices of Blair county and all the local secret fraternities and church and benevolent associations. The majority of the local merchants, hucksters of Blair and Bedford counties and farmers also dealt there. The First National bank, with claims of $20,000 is the only preferred creditor.

Thomas H. Suckling, clothier; Henry L. Bunker, meat dealer, and Charles E. Reed, grocer, three prominent merchants who are debtors to the Gardiner, Morrow & Co. bank, have failed. Three stores were closed on executions for $25,000.

Troops Sent After Bandits.

SILVER CITY, N. M., Sept. 19.—Captain Pitcher, with Troop I of the First U. S. cavalry, has left here for Deming to assist the marshal's posse in another attempt to capture a gang of border bandits which recently attacked the Mexican custom house at Los Palomas. The gang numbers 24 men and is reported encamped in the Florida mountains, south of Deming, in New Mexico.

Shot and Killed His Wife.

BELVIDERE, Ills., Sept. 19.—Edward Shannon has shot and killed his wife in a coach on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad. The murder was the result of divorce proceedings instituted by the woman.

DUN'S TRADE REVIEW.

Large Business Being Held Back For Awhile.

PROSPECTS ARE GETTING BETTER

The Cotton Mills Are Employing More Men — Iron Business Still Dull With Mills Running About Half Time — The Business Failures.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says: There is still no distinct improvement in business, although conditions favor it. Confidence slowly rises, speculative buying of materials for future use continues, imports of gold do not cease and the Bank of England has not tried to check them by further advance in rates, as the weight of the demand now falls upon France. But an enormous business is held back until the future is more clear. Maine's great majority had no such influence as many anticipated from a verdict less emphatic. To many minds nothing an eastern state can do in a contest represented as sectional gives sufficient assurance how the western and southern states may decide.

In cotton, hides, wool and pigiron, buying openly speculative in character marks the current business. Resumption of work by a good part of the Fall River cotton mills and advances in some kinds of cotton goods, helped to raise the price of middling uplands to 8⅞ cents again, though realizing sent it down to 8½ cents.

Wheat has also risen 1⅝ cents, although western receipts of 6,626,830 bushels exceed last year's and in the three weeks have been 17,855,868 bushels, against 16,791,660 last year. Helped by purchasers at present low prices, Atlantic exports were 1,821,819 bushels, flour included, and for three weeks 5,796,184 bushels, against 3,837,129 last year.

Corn has scarcely advanced, as western receipts are still as large as a year ago, with exports smaller.

The one industry showing increase of working force is the cotton manufacture, restriction of output having secured more healthy demand for some goods. Most of the mills have started or are about to start, though the uncertainty of the cotton market embarrasses.

No such improvement is seen in woolens, but the speculative buying of wool, nearly all at Boston, has raised sales to 17,715,300 pounds for the past three weeks against 17,133,470 last year and 24,572,400 in 1892. There has been a fair week in dress goods and better demand for cloakings, but the heavy failure of a Philadelphia firm tends to restrict operations.

The iron and steel manufacture is still waiting for business with nearly half its producing capacity idle, but hopefulness and the speculative buying of pigiron sustain prices. Sales said to amount to 25,000 tons have been made of Alabama iron for shipment to England, but the home demand does not enlarge at all, and the various associations still hold combination prices, though the demand is remarkably slender. The coke output is less than 50,000 tons weekly.

Failures for the week have been 317 in the United States, against 213 last year, and 32 in Canada, against 32 last year.

THE BIDS OPENED.

Many Bidders For the Construction of the Torpedoboats.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19. — Bids for building a number of torpedoboats, authorized by the last session of congress, were opened at the navy department in the presence of a large number of interested parties. The act made provision for three 30-knot boats and as many smaller boats, not to exceed ten, as could be obtained for the sum of $500,000. In all 11 firms submitted proposals, but, notwithstanding the fact that congress had specially provided for favorable consideration of bids from the gulf coast, the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, not a single proposal came from either section of the country. The northwest coast, however, was well represented.

The bidding was very complicated, owing to the fact that many of the bidders made combination proposals fo from one to three boats, the greate number that can be allotted to any one bidder. Some of the proposals were based on the department's plans and some on individual plans, and one, which failed of consideration because of lack of bond, was for an electrically propelled craft. For these reasons it will require much consideration by the department experts to pick out the lowest and most desirable bid, and meanwhile it is not possible to indicate accurately in all cases the lowest bids. The department will proceed at once to consider the bids, for under the act of congress awards must be made not later than Oct. 8 next.

River Moved His Farm.

RICHMOND, Ky., Sept. 19.—The courts here are engaged with a controversy over an island in Kentucky river at the mouth of Silver creek, which contains about 16 acres and a sandbar. The point at issue is whether the land lies in Madison or Jessamine county. It is claimed that the bed of the river has gradually changed until it leaves the island in Madison county, and the Jessamine parties who have been using the land claim they cannot be deprived of the land, which is valuable. James R. Witt of Madison county is suing James C. Hunter for the property.

An Iowa Bankinghouse Fails.

VINTON, Ia., Sept. 19.—The bankinghouse of S. H. Watson & Sons, established 40 years ago, has made a general assignment to Matt Gassch for the benefit of all creditors. The liabilities are estimated at $250,000 and assets at $350,000. All depositors and other creditors will be paid in full.

Won by Star Pointer.

MEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 19. — Star Pointer won the pacing match in three straight heats, Robert J second and Frank Agan third. Time was 2:02¼, 2:03½, 2:02¾. These were the three fastest heats ever paced in a race.

NEW FACTS ABOUT WHEAT.

The Outcome of Tests Made at the Various Experiment Stations.

Valuable work has been done in wheat culture at the various stations, testing varieties, time of seeding, etc. All except the North Dakota and Minnesota tests were made with winter wheat. This work has been briefly summarized by The Orange Judd Farmer as follows:

At the Illinois station the tests cover a period of seven years. During that time it has been shown that the dry matter in the grain increases from the time the berry is formed until full maturity. Curing in the shade, as when the wheat is shocked, has a slight advantage over drying in the sun. Five pecks to the acre seems to be the most desirable quantity to sow.

Sowing from Sept. 10 to Oct. 1, yielding about equally, with a slight tendency to favor Sept. 20. Barnyard manure is of great benefit on light clay soils, being notably better than superphosphate. It is almost impossible to determine the best variety, as neighboring plants of the same variety varied almost as much as plants of different varieties. In 1895 the following varieties gave the highest yields in the order named: Oregon Swamp, Thesis, Buckeye, Ohio Early Ripe, New Monarch, Landroth and Early Red Clawson.

The Indiana experiment station demonstrated that varieties not only show marked differences in yield, hardiness and quality, but also in their adaptation to soils and climatic conditions. The individual farmer must therefore determine by trial what is best suited to his conditions. As a rule thick seeding gave best results. It was most marked during severe winters. Sept. 20 is the best time to sow wheat as a rule. In very dry seasons late sowing has proved advantageous. Growing wheat in regular rotations with rather wide intervals between crops has given satisfactory results.

Experiments with early and late harvesting show that there is a steady increase of grain up to full ripeness, although the best weight may be obtained if harvested in the dough stage. The yield is reduced if the crop is allowed to become dead ripe. Fair profits have been realized from the use of horse manure. This has not been established in the case of commercial fertilizers. For two years the following varieties gave the best yields: Jones' Fife, Michigan Amber, Red Clawson and Velvet Chaff.

In Missouri the varieties producing the highest yields for four years were: Fultz, Extra Early Red, Currell's Prolific, Hindostan, Jones' Winter Fife, American Bronze and Missouri Blue Stem, all of which had an average yield of more than 30 bushels per acre. A mixture of varieties has resulted in an increased yield over the average of the varieties grown separately.

Concerning the exchange of seed wheat on the resulting crop, the North Dakota station finds that varieties do not degenerate because of continuous growth on the same soil. Different samples of the same varieties grown upon different soils under like climatic conditions will produce a like crop when seeded under sameness of conditions. Wheat culture does not demand a frequent change of soils. Injudicious seed exchange often results in failure. Much valuable work is being done at the Minnesota station in experimenting with wheat. The idea is to develop varieties by selection and crossing. In other words, wheat breeding is being tried extensively.

Winter Wheat Seeding.

The earlier the ground is prepared for seeding, especially if the wheat follows spring grain, the better condition the seed bed can be put in. The stubble of grain when plowed under keeps the soil above it much too dry. The roller should be put on as soon as possible after the furrow is turned, and this should be followed by the harrow, loosening the surface, but yet compacting the soil below. If this is done promptly, the moisture turned up by the furrow will be prevented from evaporating, and every shower will make the soil moister. As American Cultivator explains, it is by using very light showers, that, falling on unplowed ground, would not wet down half an inch, that the seed bed for wheat is made what it should be.

Apples In Missouri.

The secretary of the Missouri State Horticultural society is reported as stating that "Missouri will be the principal apple growing state for the next 50 years," and accounts for the decline in the production of the apple raising sections of western New York, northern Ohio and portions of Michigan, by the lost vitality of the orchards and the failure of growers to stock them with new trees. He further says, "We apple growers of Missouri are now doing what they did in the east 50 years ago—we are planting trees in the virgin soil and reaping the benefit of the soil's vitality."

News and Notes.

Cut cucumbers from the vines. Do not pull them.

Another big corn crop is now in prospect.

Taking the country as a whole, the fruit crop of 1896 may be put down as a full one. There have been some shortages in the southern states and also in territories west of the Rocky mountains.

An appeal has been issued by the department of agriculture for the observance of a bird day in the public schools throughout the country, that children may be instructed in the value of birds and the means of protecting them.

Wherever rot or blight has prevailed in potatoes no time should be lost after the potatoes are dug in burning the tops.

The cost of refrigerating perishable fruit in transit is one of the burdens which cuts seriously into profits of growers and shippers.

A quart of good cream should make 1½ pounds of butter.

Mix lampblack with strong vinegar to mark the sheep or the wool.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

HYDRAULIC ENGINES.

For Supplying Water to Farm Buildings or For Irrigation.

The great merit of the hydraulic ram is that its first cost is moderate, the expense of maintenance is very slight, and it ceaselessly uses nature's forces to lift water for any desired purpose. The trouble with getting water to buildings or upon the land for irrigation is that in most cases the brooks, streams, springs or ponds are lower than the places where the water is wanted. Many people seem to be unconscious of the fact that one can take advantage of nature's laws to raise water from a lower to a higher level by using a hydraulic ram. American Agriculturist demonstrates in an exhaustive article that these machines have been greatly improved of late years and don't get out of order, as the old fashioned ram used to do, and works on a principle that is simple and easily understood. The authority referred to says:

The supply must be from 4 to 12 feet higher than the location of the ram and from 12 to 100 feet distant from it. In locating a ram not only the fall and distance must be taken into consideration, but some means of draining the waste water from the ram must be provided. If the ram must be located in a pit to get the desired fall, a drain must be provided, starting from the bottom of the pit. If it is not practicable to locate the ram the desired distance from the supply, a number of coils may be made in the pipe. In this manner a ram may be located directly under the supply and will work equally well. The supply must determine the size of the pipe to be used. Never use a ram that is too large for the supply.

The water can be discharged to an elevation several times the fall of the water from the reservoir to the ram, the greatest fall causing the discharge of the greatest amount of water at a given height. Each foot of fall will lift the full supply 25 feet, or a less amount of water to a greater height. A very small stream, if constant, is enough to fill the tank required for most sets of buildings. As the water is always moving, danger from frost is reduced to a minimum. A little ram costing only $50, under a fall of 5 feet only, will deliver over 4,000 gallons per day (24 hours) to a height of 125 feet. A big ram, with a sufficient supply under the same fall, will raise to nearly an equal height about 9,000 gallons per hour, or enough to cover an acre with water 1 inch deep every 3 hours, and would irrigate 8 acres every 24 hours to that depth. The modern or Rife ram is coming into general use for all such purposes as well as for supplying reservoirs for villages, railroad tanks and the like. Some claim to be able to irrigate as much as necessary to insure against drought at a cost of only 25 cents per acre.

When a well below the house level is fed by a constant supply of water, it is possible to make nature's forces pump the well water up hill. If there is slope enough below the well, put a small pipe into the well and carry the other end down the slope, where it will be lower than the level of the water in the well. The water will then begin to run out of this pipe, which, once filled with water, becomes a siphon. Place a hydraulic ram at the lower end of the pipe and the water can be raised to the top of the hill. If there is a constant stream feeding the well, an equivalent stream, even if it be a mere thread of water, can be taken out in the siphon and the ram be allowed to work constantly, or it can be arranged to start up these waterworks as occasion requires, stopping the movement when a sufficient supply has been forced to the top of the hill.

Wheat Deteriorates.

Professor C. C. Georgeson of the Kansas state experiment station says: That wheat does deteriorate in the course of years under the care that the average farmer gives his crop I think must be conceded. The yield becomes less, the grain of an inferior quality, and the millers complain that the proportion of bran to flour is too large. From what section it would be most desirable to procure a change of seed cannot be answered positively. In our experience here at the station we have as a general thing had the best results from wheat grown in about the same latitude to the eastward of us. The start for our best yielding varieties came from Virginia, Maryland and Ohio. A variety of superior merit, produced only by selection and culture under the most favorable conditions, can maintain its superiority only when grown and selected with the same care which produced it. Our farmers do not give their wheat that care and culture, and the legitimate result is that it runs out. The main cause of deterioration, then, is under the control of the farmer himself.

Shrinkage of Wool.

A writer in Farm and Home tells about an experiment undertaken to determine the loss occasioned by shrinkage of wool. The indications from this investigation are that: First, early clipped medium wool, from a well kept flock free from dirt and stored in good quarters, will not shrink in weight to any appreciable extent within a year from date of shearing; second, late clipped wool, of substantially the same kind, will, under the same treatment, shrink about 6 per cent of its original weight within a year. It is probable that heavy, greasy wool will shrink considerably more than this. Wool dealers state that they can never handle this kind of wool in the early part of the season without sustaining a heavy loss in weight. Before deciding to hold wool it is well to take into consideration the kind and condition of the clip and calculate the probable loss from shrinkage.

THE SALE IS ON.

Property of the Late P. G. Albright Being Sold Today.

The sale of the estate of the late P. G. Albright was begun Saturday morning in the office of the Massillon Savings and Banking Company, in pursuance to the order of the probate court. Turin Getz officiated as auctioneer and W. R. McCaughey as clerk. The only real estate sold in the morning was the bank building, which E. L. Arnold purchased for $6,100. Its appraised value was $6,500. Much personal property, as office fixtures and supplies, was disposed of, and all brought a fair price.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Cable advices show that London quotations are about on a parity with our closing yesterday. American market firm but dull. The railroad stocks made a fraction advance; when the bank statement appeared the room traders sold stocks down on alleged disappointment. A part of the recent strength in sugar has been due to the fact that Mr. Carlisle gave up on the 7,000 shares bought by him a few days ago; also it has been assumed that Vanderbilts were buying sugar. Brokers who watch trading say sellers are scarce; market firm. The bank statement: Reserve increased $1,686,550, loans decreased $809,500; specie increased $1,473,500; legal tender increased $293,500, deposits increased $312,800; circulation increased $509,400.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—The wheat market opened higher and stronger than it closed last night, but got weak and sold off on the reported failure of Fry's National Bank. The visible supply is expected to increase about 1,000,000 bu. and the stocks of wheat at Minneapolis are expected to show a decrease of about 400,000 bu. The puts and calls next week are 59½ and 65 on December wheat. It is reported that 50,000 bushels No. 2 hard wheat were sold to an interior miller. The receipts were 108,000 bushels and shipments 76,000 bushels. The Minneapolis cars were 391 and Duluth 744. A total of 1,135 against 1,176 last year. Argentine shipments unofficial 88,000 bushels of wheat and 16,000 bushels of corn. Oats open firm with moderate trade and good outside buying and close strong. Provisions were firm on buying by Cudby Provision Company. The selling is scattered.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Close
Wheat.				
May	65⅞	66	65¼	65¼
Dec.	61⅞	62	61¼	61⅜
Oats.				
Dec.	16¾	16⅞	16¼	16⅞
May	19⅜	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛
Corn.				
Dec.	22⅛	22⅛	22	22
May	25	25⅛	24¾	24¾
Pork				
Jan.	6 92	6 97	6 90	6 97
Lard.				
Dec.	3 57	3 62	3 57	3 62
Jan.	3 85	3 87	3 82	3 87

Cash Wheat, 60½.
" Corn 21⅝.
" Oats 16
" Pork 5 87
" Lard 3 47.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	opening	high	low	close
American sugar	113	113⅞	113	113½
Canada Southern				44½
C. B. & Q.	66⅞	67¾	66⅞	67⅝
Chicago gas	59⅝	59⅞	59¾	59⅞
General electric	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
Lake Shore				144
Louisville & Nashville	40¾	41	40¾	40⅝
Manhattan	85⅝	86½	85¼	86¼
Northwest	98.4	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
West'n Union	81	81⅞	81	81⅞
St P ad	70⅜	70⅞	70⅜	70⅝
American Tobacco	62⅛	63	62	63

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, September 19, 1896

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel (old)	60
Wheat (new)	55
Rye, per bushel	34-35
Oats	16-18
Corn	28-30
Barley	45
Wool	8-12-15
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	$4 00
Timothy Seed	$1 10-$1 35
Bran, per 100 lbs	70
Middlings, per 100 lbs	80
Hay (old)	$10 00-12 00
Hay, (new)	$6 00-$8 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	12½-14
Eggs, per dozen	12
Lard, per pound	5
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders	06
Sides	8
Cheese, per lb	8
White beans, per bushel	$1 25-1 50
Potatoes, new	20
Onions,	40-50
Apples, new	20-25
Peaches per bu	50-75
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Chickens, live	18-20 apiece
Chickens, spring, dressed	11
Dried Peaches, peeled	13-15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4- 5
Salt, per barrel	90-$1 20

C. M. B. A. Resolutions.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our brother, John Kneipp, therefore be it

Resolved, That we have lost a good and faithful member, and the family a kind and loving husband and father, and that we extend to the bereaved family our deepest sympathy.

That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and that all the other forms of the order be observed.

That a copy of these resolutions be entered upon our record, one presented to the sorrowing family and one printed in THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT. Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, Branch 4.

FRED R FORSTER,
FRANK A. VOGT,
JOHN V. KOHL,
Committee on Resolutions.

A Costly Fire at Piqua,

PIQUA, Sept. 19.—[By Associated Press]—The burning of the hosiery and fabric works last night caused a loss of over $60,000. Insurance, $45,000.

And Still A other Bank Closes.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 19.—[By Associated Press]—The National bank, of Troy, closed its doors today, a national examiner taking charge.

Don't fail to attend the fair on next Wednesday and see the grand parade, consisting of tallyhoes or brakes, Rettig's grand hippodrome, and live stock. Time of parade, 1 o'clock sharp. After parade, bicycle races and a grand free exhibition given by Rettig. Fine band of music.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John V. Kohl, a daughter.

Mrs. Andrew Dowlman is ill at her home in Akron street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Youngflesh, on Paul alley, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bell have moved from No. 285 to No. 292 in West Main street.

Mrs. J. R. Sutton, of Norwalk, is visiting at the home of her son, C. E. Sutton, in North Mill street.

Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Seeley, of Cleveland, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Johnson in North Hill street.

Miss Annie Nutter, of Piqua, and Miss Shimpf, of Newark, O., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Jones, in Cherry street.

The Universal Plow Company's works, at Wooster, were closed Friday, by Sheriff Garver, on four executions amounting to $10,000.

Misses Edith Keller and Clara Spuhler attended the reception given by the U. R. K. of P., of Canton, at Meyer's lake, Thursday evening.

There is nothing new in the Massillon markets. Wheat, old and new, is selling for sixty and fifty-five cents per bushel, respectively, and the other markets are as badly overstocked as ever.

The musical programme to be rendered by the Military orchestra at the opening of the new armory next Thursday evening, will be one of the principal features of the evening, and one well worth going to hear.

The board of education in Bethlehem township has refused to pay the tuition of Boxwell graduates to any high school in the county. This is a backward step in a township that has been among the foremost in educational matters.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, of Warren, O., is visiting Mrs. C. McC. Everhard. Mrs. Upton is very prominent in woman suffrage work and is a daughter of ex-Congressman Taylor, who succeeded Garfield in the House of Representatives.

Edwin B. Baltzly, who graduated from Wooster University this year, has entered the Case school of applied science, in Cleveland. He has taken up chemistry, studying the higher branches himself and instructing the freshman class.

Massillon will entertain the annual county Christian Endeavor convention on Friday and Saturday, October 8 and 9. The local C. E. Union have the preliminary work under way. Several hundred delegates are expected to be in attendance.

A protest has been filed against the use of J. S. Coxey's name on the official ballot as the nominee for Congress of the People's party. Mr. Coxey will be given a hearing by the board of elections on Tuesday. He will open his campaign here Monday night.

At the time of the death of Miss Jones, sister of Mrs. J. S. Coxey, it was reported that her illness was caused by drinking impure water from a well on the premises. Mrs. P. G. Albright, who owns the property, has since had the water analyzed and it has been pronounced pure.

The best feature of the parade at Canton on Friday, was Battery Wetzel, of Massillon. The splendid thunder of Battery Wetzel discounted the thunder from the sky that was heard later in the day, and as a decorative feature, the artillery command from Massillon surpassed everything.

Policeman Getz went to Warren today to see if the William Myers, who was arrested at the place on suspicion of having stolen shoes in his possession, is not the same man who broke into a W. & L. E railway car in this city, recently, and helped himself to about as many pairs of shoes as he could carry.

Walter Snyder's reputation preceded him to Wooster yesterday with the result that he was debarred from all events of the race meet. Fred Breckel, of this city, was in a fair way to winning the novice when his wheel swerved around, and before he could recover himself several other riders had passed him.

F. W. Arnold's 3-year-old filly, Dessie K, again distinguished itself Friday afternoon, at Wooster, by winning the first three heats and a purse of $100 in the pacing race open to 3-year-olds and younger horses. It won easily in 2:20¼. Dessie K, at the Salem races recently, won a purse of $200, pacing one of the heats in 2:21¼.

Mike Burns and Richard Aston are in Carrollton today. It is understood that Aston's motion for a new trial is to be argued in the circuit court this week and they wanted to be there. Aston, it will be remembered, was convicted of prize fighting and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. In Burns's case the jury disagreed and both have since been out on bail.

Mrs. Al. Snyder gave a delightful porch party Friday afternoon. Covers were laid for twelve in the cosy dining room. A large basket of golden rod and fall roses occupied the center of the table while the same flowers tastily arranged with white and yellow ribbon reached to each corner. White and yellow were the colors that predominated in the menu, which was artistically prepared and daintily served.

There are three men in the city prison, all of whom, it is thought, know something about the robbery of a Wheeling & Lake Erie railway car of a number of boxes of shoes recently. One of them is William Myers, whom Officer Getz picked up in Warren. The others were brought over from Dalton by Marshal Markel, Saturday morning, and refuse to give their names. All, when arrested, were endeavoring to dispose of shoes and were unable to explain how they came in their possession.

The board of education in Marlboro township has abolished the schools in sub-districts 1, 5 and 7 and have employed a man at the cost $1.40 a day, for each district who will take the children of each school to the New Baltimore schools by 8:55 o'clock each morning and return them to their homes as soon as school closes in the afternoon. The pupils will thus have the advantages of a graded school at a cost much less than heretofore, besides, tardiness and the many [illegible] things that happen on the

A READING CAMPAIGN

TONS OF LITERATURE BEING SENT OUT AT POLITICAL HEADQUARTERS.

And Yet There Is a Call For More—The Voters Evidently Wish to Understand the Money Question—The Awful Dullness at the National Capital.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The dullest part of the dull season in Washington, empty rooms and general listlessness in all the hotels where congressmen usually throng, scores of boarding houses shut up, dead silence through all the halls and corridors of the beautiful capitol, and over all the vicinity a peace that passeth understanding. The oft quoted oldest inhabitant cannot remember a time when there were so few eminent men in the city. The absence of the president has apparently released all the diplomats from the obligation to remain here, though the representatives of Great Britain and Venezuela are never out of town long because of the interesting state of the negotiations between Secretary Olney and Lord Salis-

LAWRENCE GARDINER.

bury. Even in the purely executive departments, where activity is nominally resumed and routine business must be done, the messengers move about like flies in a wet spell, and clerks handle documents as leisurely as if heaven were full of days and earth of nights and all coming their way. General business in the city is not dull or declining. It is dead and the skinning is far advanced. The main dry goods houses have given the large part of their force indefinite leave of absence. The retail trade has sunk below what one would have thought possible in a city of this size. Evidently more people are out of town than ever before, or those who remain are sailing closer to the wind than has been the practice in this city since 1845.

A business man who ought to know assured me that to his certain knowledge there were 12,000 vacant houses in the District. I asked a prominent real estate dealer about this, and he said he didn't think there were over 5,000, but he was positive that not over $1,000 had changed hands in the real estate business in a month. These are gross exaggerations, of course, but they serve to show the feeling. The druggists can indulge in a melancholy satisfaction. There certainly is a boom in quinine. The awful heat of July and early August was followed suddenly by weather altogether too cool for the season, and Washington malaria is at its worst. Oh, why did our forefathers locate the capital on these mud banks when they might have put it on that lovely terrace where the crystal Susquehanna flows so strong and free?

Campaign Literature.

At the political headquarters only is there life, and it is wonderful. Politics is not in the line of this correspondence, but in the reports of all the party managers one fact stands out amazingly prominent over which all patriots can rejoice. Far beyond all precedent is this a reading campaign. The like was never seen before in any country and probably never anticipated by the most sanguine optimist. "It beats all the records," said the irrepressible Lawrence Gardiner when I called for his figures. Mr. Gardiner is the one Democrat in this District who never surrenders. He holds up the District Democracy, is secretary of the congressional committee and grand organizer of clubs and serves in several other capacities. When all other Democrats are crushed, when the country is swept, as it were, by a Republican cyclone and the star of hope seems to have sunk below the horizon, the round, genial face of Lawrence Gardiner comes up smiling with the statement that "this is only a temporary spurt," and he at once resumes the fight.

"It beats all we ever heard of," he said. "Men will read anything. Heavy or light, long or short, it makes no difference. They are going back to the original documents and are studying Hume and Ricardo and John Stuart Mill and all the rest. They read Senator Jones' big speech as if it were a new novel and will take anything gladly, from a small cyclopedia down to a pamphlet or leaflet. Look at this letter. We sent this committee 30,000 pamphlets. They got them in the morning and telegraphed that night that all were gone and they wanted 40,000 more, and this is their letter of complaint that we have not sent them."

From General Duncan S. Walker, head of the literary bureau, I got the principal figures, from which it appears that this committee is now shipping regularly 300,000 a day, and the amount so far shipped is about 8,000,000. A comparatively small amount of this can be sent under a frank, as the Democrats are relying less upon speeches delivered in congress than upon documents carefully prepared on specific points. Besides the matter shipped from here the committee is supplying stereotyped plates to local committees, enabling them to reduplicate documents at will. At the start it was thought quite a joke to report that the demand for pamphlets on the currency was about 16 to 1 on the tariff, but it is no longer near enough to the truth to be a joke, for it is now over 100 to 1.

Popular Documents.

The applications are pleasantly impartial. Many of them come from gold men who avow themselves such, but express their anxiety to read both sides. Many of the documents issued are by Populists and a few by Republicans, but the demand is equally great for these. Of the 50 leading documents issued the favorites are Congressman Terry's "Battle of the Standards," Senator Cockrell's long speech in the senate, Senator Teller's "Revenue Not the Remedy" and Bryan's speech at the Chicago convention. After these the speeches of Representatives Towne and Sibley stand about even, and there is a large demand for the reprint of Dr. John C. Ridpath's articles in The Arena. At the risk of being tedious I repeat that the great demand is for the highest order of work, and that, in the terse vernacular of Mr. Gardiner, "flubdub doesn't go this year."

At the Republican congressional committee I got the same report, only much more so. Hon. Joseph W. Babcock, chairman, was all smiles over the news he had just received from the west, and in answer to my query pointed to a vast pile of letters with: "Just look at that. There are orders for 6,000,000 documents ahead of our capacity, and we have already sent out 10,000,000. It is evident that there are millions of voters who are getting documents from both sides, and many an individual applicant for some special work here begins his letter by saying, 'I am a free silver Democrat, but it is so important a matter that I want to read the other side.' It shall not be our fault if they don't get a chance." A careful record is kept, from which it appears that the speech of Hon. James P. McCleary of Minnesota has passed the 2,000,000 mark and is far in advance of all others. Evidently, if we may judge by the people's verdict, Minnesota carried off the honors in that debate, for the speech of Mr. Towne of Duluth received by far the best attention and most applause in the house and ranks well up with the others in circulation.

Very few indeed are the speeches of which 2,000,000 copies have been issued for popular distribution, only such as the great speeches of Sumner, Webster and men of their rank, and that a new congressman's first speech should receive such a circulation so early in the campaign is no small compliment to him and is high evidence of the intellectual activity of the American people. Next in circulation is a brochure of easy colloquial discussion by Chairman Babcock himself, entitled "Three Evenings With Silver and Money." The speech of Secretary Carlisle to the workingmen of Chicago and the address of Judge George N. Aldredge of Texas to the bankers at Atlanta come next, and thereafter there is close rivalry between a dozen. The address of Judge Aldredge was published in The Congressional Record by Senator Caffery under the usual cover of, "I shall append to my remarks," and so forth, which makes it frankable, a practice that has grown too common of late years with all parties. All the workers about Republican headquarters join in the saying that "there never has been such a reading campaign, and especially never one in which such good material was wanted."

No Lack of Information.

At the Populist headquarters a totally different method is pursued, and the chairman, Senator Butler, says, "Our great labor just now consists of private correspondence and instructions to local workers how to deal with the puzzling questions that are constantly coming up as a result of our indorsement of Mr. Bryan." And still a different story is told at the rooms of the National Silver party, where Hon. R. E. Diffenderfer of Pennsylvania, secretary, and Hon. Curtis J. Hilliard of this District are the chief workers. Chairman Charles B. Lane of California and his lieutenant remain at their homes and hustle for funds, or at any rate such is Mr. Diffenderfer's statement. The great object of this party is to maintain its organization, so that the battle may be renewed immediately after the election in case president or house is lost. "We will take it easy," said Mr. Diffenderfer, "while the main parties are doing the hard work, but unless silver sweeps everything in November the whole country will be more thoroughly organized and the battle renewed with a vigor that will make the goldbugs think the past is a mere zephyr." Taking only the political headquarters here and in other cities, I take it that the number of documents already sent to the voters cannot fall much below 25,000,000, but this is only a beginning. Scores of other agencies and scores if not hundreds of private individuals are contributing heavily. It is claimed that the Shipping and Commercial List company of New York city has made a combine of 5,000 firms of which each is to send out 1,000 circulars a week for eight weeks, and various other organizations are similarly at work.

The booksellers unanimously report an immense demand for economic literature of all kinds, and as I walk along the avenue I see the stalls loaded with pamphlets bearing all sorts of titles, in which the word silver is usually prominent. The agricultural department is also being called on for all sorts of documents showing the rise and fall of products for the last 28 years, and treasury statements by the hundred thousand are distributed. Add the many publishing syndicates which furnish millions of broadsides and the reprints of speeches or abstracts therefrom in the country papers, and the amount of monetary literature is swelled to an extent that seems fabulous. It speaks well for the American people; it certainly does. They have evidently made up their minds to understand this thing if it can be understood, and, no matter how badly some of us may be disappointed at their verdict in November, we cannot say that it has come from lack of knowledge.

J. H. BRADLEY.

THE CROP OF COTTON.

SOMETHING ABOUT "THE SNOW OF SOUTHERN SUMMERS."

How the Dainty Fleece Is Gathered—Constitutional Grumblers—How the Plant Is Utilized—Impetus Given to Business by the Mighty Crop.

[Special Correspondence.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 14.—Whoever believes that cotton is not imperial in the land of its growth has only to step across a well defined line as he travels southward and look upon the thousands of acres, broad fields reaching as far as the eye can see, covered with what the poet has beautifully described as "the snow of southern summers."

The cotton season is now at its full. The army of pickers, regardless of thermometers, are busy from morning until night, men, women and children, many an urchin earning pocket money enough to keep him in chewing gum and circus tickets until long after Christmas. With a huge bag strapped over the shoulder, they move through the green aisles of plants, breast high perhaps, like a line of skirmishers, plucking the dainty fleece as they march and only pausing to empty what has been gathered in the great baskets placed at convenient intervals through the field. It is a pretty sight, especially when seen by the light of the harvest moon, these groups of negroes clad in picturesque garb, singing and swaying to the melody of their characteristic songs. It is doubly cheerful to the planter who contemplates the prospect of a big crop and the high prices that are to swell his bank account and fill his storehouse for another year.

Much of the cotton this year was in advance of the usual time for picking, owing first to extremely favorable weather in many of the states and to the fact that the planters are up to date in the matter of fertilizing, subsoil plowing and the general care of their precious crop. And yet they are constitutional grumblers. If the yield promises to be unusual, you hear the cry of "overproduction and low prices." If a shortage is in view, there are a corresponding elongation of the face and gloomy predictions of dire disaster. Too much rain makes them groan in spirit, and too much sunshine likewise casts its shadow over their expectant hearts. This year, however, the elements seem to have been adjusted to the general satisfaction, and the aspect of the community at large is one of peace and content, for you must know that every one in the south, high and low, rich and poor, has an abiding and personal interest in "that crop."

Of course from the time that the seed is sown until the cotton is picked and baled the snowy fleece is the creature of some sort of speculation. Bets are made in the country store as to whose cotton will come up first, who will show the first bloom to the country editor or who will pluck the first boll or send the first bale to market.

With all its superb promises, however, a cotton crop sometimes proves a delusion and a snare. Deceived by its looks, the planter has frequently hypothecated all in sight, drawn on his factor and perhaps started on a journey of pleasure, only to be confronted by the news that the caterpillar or something worse has got into his fields and they are hopelessly ruined. This may happen in a single night and the "king" be quickly dethroned.

Next to a ricefield in full bloom, a cotton field easily stands second as the most interesting. First comes the tiny shoot, then its creamy white and pink blossoms, then the fragile bud, gradually swelling to the nearly round ball of green, which, opening, shows in seams like a quartered orange the treasure within that only awaits the genial sunshine to expand and invite the touch of the Master's hand, turning its front meanwhile over to its great father of light and warmth.

The sea island or long staple cotton, as it is called in order to distinguish it from its shorter up country neighbor, always commands a higher price in the market and enters into the construction of the finer textiles, possessing greater delicacy of fiber and a sheen that nearly rivals that of silk. A single good crop, therefore, is always of great value, and your sea island planter of South Carolina and Georgia consequently carries his chin a trifle higher in the air than the plain farmer of the interior.

In antebellum times every plantation had its own ginhouse, where the cotton was stripped of its seed and prepared for the bale, but now it is more the rule than the exception to have the ginning done elsewhere, so many pounds toll being paid for the work. Again, in the good old days, when there were cotton kings as well as King Cotton, when hams were boiled in champagne, wild turkeys were stuffed with chestnuts, and wines of ancient vintage filled the cellars, while hundreds of servants were at hand to do one's bidding, money was comparatively of minor concern. A game of cards or a horse race was more alluring than the shekels, and it is of frequent record in the annals of the south that a planter has staked his entire crop on one or the other and if unsuccessful walked away after his loss unperturbed.

To this section of the country the coming of cotton means much. It gives an impetus to all business. It is the electric spark that sets in motion all the wheels of trade. It starts the hum of mills and is the inspiration of new enterprises. The planter sustains the merchant, the merchant enlarges his orders to the jobber in the city, the jobber makes additional demands on the city, the jobber makes additional demands on the manufacturer, the importer is called on to do his share, and the banker greases the wheels so silently revolving in this mighty mechanism.

MRS. F. G. DE FONTAINE.

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